WASHINGTON.

Want of Harmony Among Political Partisans.

WRANGLING AMONG REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Democrats Dividing on War Claims and Subsidies.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

General Newton's Report to the Chief of the Engineer Corps.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE FACTIONS OF THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE SENATE AND BOUSE-HOW THE SOILED LINEN IS WASHED-WHAT SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS WANT.

There is not half as much fun in the little operett 'Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore," which was excelently given here the other day by a company of by a faithful attendant upon its sessions. While republicans, alike prudent and fortunate, are ments in a private back yard, so to speak, in the executive sessions of the Senate, the equally prudent but less fortunate democrats are de struggling before an amused public in the House with a daily morning hour, and are driven to the furthermore parliamentary extremes to prevent a violent eruption of furious Mississippians.

In the Senste, if rumor does not belie them, the Hayes and anti-Hayes factions are holding a kind of secret circus, with the democratic Senators as audience, and where each Hayes and anti-Hayes Senpors in turn his honorable friend and his honorable friend's friends with the more sarcastic politeness: for the Senators are notoriously of the mind with the right honorable, &c., Joseph Porter, and hold that in the Senate, as on the se 'the expression 'if you please' a particularly genthemanly tone implants, and so do their sisters and their cousins and their aunts," who go to sleep in the galleries and wake up rejuctantly when the Senate re-

As to the democrats, they are at their wits' ends. Ever since General Bragg, of Wisconsin, attered, the other day, his gentle defiance of Southern claims, eight or ten Southern generals, be the same more or near exploding the first day, but were very adroitly bottled up and laid away for twenty-four hours, in the hope that the fermenting process would be com-pleted by that time. But alas! it was discovered that the bottling up only increased the agitation, and, to several days past taken turns to sit on the safety valve, in the hope that by this novel method they ould be able to prevent an explosion,

embly, naturally has all its rules arranged with the atmost skill to prevent anybody from speaking, and soor Generals Hooker. Chalmers and the other genis have in vain, but with creditable persiste tried every day to get a chance to deliver themselves their rage. .They have had the friendly assistance, too, of the republicans, who, like the democrats in the Senate, would like nothing so well as a quarrel in the opposite camp. Under the rules a member can explode promiscuously and at large only during the morning hour, and those democrats who are afraid the Mississippi eruption will dam-age their party have managed to fill this terrible morning hour with a great variety of otions, in the middle of which the gallant General er walks up and down the aisles and vainly pelts the chair with Parliamentary inquiries, and at last compelled to give it up until the next day. periences in the late unpleasantness that a fortress so they have persisted and they will probably receive the surrender of their fellow democrats to-morrow and secure the right to explode in the morning hour. What they will say remains to be heard. There are rumors that some of them are going to "make it hot" for General Bragg, and there is a probability of such an exhibition of folly and fury as will delight all good republicans.

WHAT GENERAL BRAGG SAID. The gist of General Bragg's speech is contained in

these words:—

I have here time and again heard a threat thrown to the democracy upon this side of the House, which I have thought for a long time needed answer, and it came from Mississippi. I have heard it said here, upon the floor of the House, that unless the democracy of the North is more liberal, that unless they would open their hands and give out money more lavishly from the Treasury, the solid South would soon go over to the other side. I say, as one of the representatives of the democracy of the North, that if there are any men in the South who propose to belong to the democratic party simply for the reason that the doors of the Treasury are to be opened to them, the sooner they go over the better for them, the better for our party; and when the people of this country see and feel, as they are beginning to do, that they can true the interests of the country with the democratic party of the North and South, then we can make recruits in the Northern States that will fill up our ranks to the maximum.

FIELING OF NORTHERN DEMOCRATS. FEELING OF NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

As his speech has been very much discussed privately here among democrats, and as some Southern men are known to be deeply irritated at it, it is useful to say that, while most of the Northern demo-crats seem to deplore the freedom with which General Bragg delivered himself, they entirely agree with his sentiments. They do not support the Southern claims, whether they profess to be those of loyalists or the reverse. The vote on the Warren-Mitchell claim the other day in the Senate shows that neither are the Southerners, as a rule, favorable to them, but they seem to be unable to resist the demands of a constituent with a claim against the government Possibly they agree with the Charleston News, which remarked the other day that there is no excuse for Southern democrats advocating these claims except that the money will indirectly benefit the South by

THE REAL TRAIDLE.

But the real cause of quarrel in the democratic samp is not, after all, the war claims. The Southern discontent, which is so widespread and deep that the semocratic alarm about it would be excusable if it were not part of the whole abourd and impossible political situation here, arises out of an argent and repressible desire in the South for large appropria tions for internal improvements and subsidies. The Southern democrats imagine that their section of the country is exceptionally poor, and they would like it to be made prosparous by a large shower of govern-ment money. They see that they get no sympathy in this matter from the Northern democrats, who have very persistently and effectively kept guard and threats of the Southern men, until, as in General Bragg's case, they are lesing their temper.

"If the Northern democratic party is not willing to help the South, I, for one, do not see why we Southern democrats should any longer go trailing at the heels of the Northern democrats to help them to office," said a Southern democrat to your correspondent the other day, and this is so general a feeling that half the Southern men in Congress carnestly, and even vehemently, approve of it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. What is meant, therefore, by all this display of Southern feeling is not anxiety about war claims, but a determination, if possible, to coerce the North-ern democrats into permitting the passage of sub-sidy and internal improvement jobs on a large scale for the benefit of the Southern States, or of some of thom. It is this disposition which every careful ob-

server sees, and which General Bragg answered the any of them held on to the democratic party only to get the Treasury doors opened to them the sooner they went over the better, and the demperatic party would seek popular support elsewhere. Undoubtedly he was right, for whether it does so or not the democratic party will have to find support cleewhere than in the solid South if it hopes for success next year. The democratic organization is crumbling to pieces very rapadly in several Southern States at this time, and not even the illiberal and sectional spirit of the republicans can keep the South solid for eighteen months longer. If the democratic leaders are wise they will bluntly adopt, without apology, General Bragg's words. But if the Southern men were wise they would see that they cannot buildoze the democrats of the North with a support of their schemes, because the democrats see very clearly and say pretty openly that they can better

It is remarked here, by way of correcting a popular error, that Mr. John I. Davenport could not be re-moved by the President, because he holds an office to which he was appointed, and from which he is removable only by the Circuit Court. The President

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT-REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEWTON TO GENERAL HUMPHREYS-THE QUESTION OF REMUNER-ATION FOR LANDS.

The following is the full text of the report of Lieucenant Colonel John Newton, Corps of Engineers, to General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, relative to ent of Harlem River, transmitted by

the improvement of Harlem River, transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate and House to-day:—

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 19

I have respectfully to report that on the 28th of December, ult. I sent out sixty-two circulars to owners of property along the Harlem River: also along the proposed cuts from the Harlem River to the Hudson—namely, by way of Sherman's Creek and Tubby Hook, and by way of Dyckman's Creek and Spuyten Duyvil. Much time, care and labor were expended upon ascertaining position, boundaries and ownership of the property affected in anywise by the proposed improvement. It will be seen that the route by way of Kingsbridge was left out of the circulars for good reasons, the principal being its greater estimated cost over the others. Along the Harlem River three owners have already declined to give the right of way to the United States. These refusals block both routes. Along the cut by Sherman's Creek and Tubby Hook five owners have not accepted the invitation. Along the cut by way of Dyckman's Creek and Spuyten Duyvil seven owners have declined. Few replies, comparatively, to the circulars sent out have been received. Naturally owners will refuse as long as there remains a chance for remuneration. Some of the property is held in trust and cannot be alienated except by condemnation. As the proposed improvement will greatly benefit the city of New York and the pwners of neighboring property generally there seems to be no reason why remuneration where property entirely, swallowed by the improvement is held in trust should not be left to those benefitted to settle, and I entertain the opinion that where it is ascertained that the government hold firm in the refusal to pay anything for the right of way, and if the improvement of the Harlem be not of sufficient moment to the great State and city of New York to insure a gift of the right of way, then let it go by default.

In the meantime it would be well to continue to appropriate as if everything were ready for commendations made in my re

I do not consider it impossible that the proper concession will be made.

I respectfully call attention to the recommendations made in my report of December 14, ult. I
cannot conclude this paper without expressing the
opinion that it would be most unfortunate
for this improvement, if at the present time there
should be doubt or hesitation concerning the proyriety of the government refusing to purchase the
right of way, all or in part, because I do not believe
that the country at large would sustain the policy of
purchase, but, on the contrary, would reject an improvement coupled with such conditions. Very respectfully, &c.

Lieutenant Colonet of Engineers.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS IN DEMOCRATIC

Capitol to-night. There were very few present, and the entire time was devoted to an interchange of views concerning the New York Custom House nominations. It was not the purpose to take any action that would be binding when the final vote for confirmation should be reached, but morely to discuss the general situation, in order that the views of each Senator might be understood fully by the others. The subject was discussed very generally by the few Senators present, but not a resolution or even a suggestion was offered that would the vote of any one. On the contrary, it was undercording to his own convictions. The smallness of the number present and the contrariety of the opinons expressed divested the proceedings of any special significance as an index to the course which will be pursued by the majority of the democratic nators or by any considerable number of them. THE FISHERIES CLAUSE-ACTION OF THE HOUSE

COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning instructed Mr. Crapo to report favorably to the House the Senate concurrent resolution that, in the judgment of the houses, the provisions of articles 18 and 21 of the Trenty of Washington (relating to the fisheries) ought to be terminated at the earliest period consistent with the pro-visions of article 33 of the same treaty, with an striking out the words "consistent with the pro-visions of article 3; of the same treaty," and substituting for the same the word "possible." The action of the committee was unamimous.

THE NEW PANISH MINISTER. Sefior Don Mendez, the new Spanish Minister, arrived here yesterday. He has not yet officially com-municated with the Department of State. His official presentation to the President and Cabinet will probbly take place on one of the Cabinet days next

REVISION OF THE PATENT LAWS The House Committee on Patents this morning agreed to report the Senate bill to revise the laws reating to patents without amendment.

MR. EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION.

VALIDITY OF THE THIRTEENTH, POURTEENTS AND PIPTEENTH AMENDMENTS - SPEECH OF MR. MORGAN, OF ALABAMA.

The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Ed-munds, (rep.) of Vt., declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and Afteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ala., said it had been stated that he was entitled to the floor. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) courteously assigned to him the floor, but he (Mr. Morgan) did not want it. The enator from Vermont could occupy it if he desired

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not want the floor. All that he wanted was a vote on the resolutions.

Mr. Moneas said the Senator from Vermont per-

istently declined to explain his resolutions, be ing that they were themselves sufficiently clear without any explanation.

Mr. Mongan then had read the substitute for the resolutions submitted by him on the 20th inst., and said the Senator from Vermont was unable to get his resolutions before the Senate until aided by Senators on the democratic side. No Senator had been sworn here who did not understand that his eath of office included the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, no matter whether he came from the North, South, East or West, and no Senator had by any vote, motion or speech indi-cated that he did not intend to support the amendments as a part of the constitution of his country. He then re-ferred to the date of the final adoption of each amendment, and said the Senator from Vermont had never considered it necessary until now to bring the question of their validity before the Senate and the country. The Senator now seemed to think that some new affirmation was necessary. He seemed to think that, in order to get a man to observe an oath

in this country, he must give security to do so. - The

Senator wanted democratic Senators now to pledge support the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Every Senator on his side of the cham-

then to any political resolution.

VERMONT'S DISLOTALTY.

He then argued that the constitutional amendments had been solemnly ratified, and there was no necessity for bringing this matter back to the attention of the Senate to declare by resolutions that the amendments were valid. State after State in the South had changed its constitution to conform to the fitteenth amendment, and yet the State of Vermont and other Northern States had falled to do so. Why had it never occurred to the Senator from Vermont to use his magnificent powers in the North to go with some missionary effort among the Northern States and ask them to do that which the Southern States and ask them to do that which the Southern States and done? He hoped now that the Senator would convert himself into a sort of missionary agent, with a view to having the Northern States frame their constitutions according to the fifteenth amendment, the Southern States, with the exception of Kentucky, having already done so. He then explained his substitute for Mr. Edmunds' resolutions, and said the substitute did not seek to bring before the country any harrowing question, but rested upon the ground that the amendments were a part of the constitution, and were as yalid as any other part of it. The democratic party, and he hoped every Augericau, concurred with the Senator from Vermont that the amendments were valid. Was not that enough? What more could they do?

yalid as any other part of it. The democratic party, and he hoped every Augerican, concurred with the Senator from Vermont that the amendments were valid, Was not that enough? What more could they do?

AUTHEBITY OF THE SUPERME COURT.

He then read from the remarks of Mr. Edmunds on the Warren Mitchell bill, delivered in the Senate a few days ago, to the effect that when called upon to act as a iswmaker the decisions of the Supreme Court could have no more induence over him than his decisions could have one over the Supreme Court, and, continuing, he said he now found that the real quarrel of the Senator from Vermont was with the Supreme Court of the United States. It was democratic doctrine to support the decisions of the Senator from Vermont now before the Senate were an attack upon that doctrine, and, therefore, an attack upon the democratic party, and when that party failed to meet a support the Senator from Vermont and the argued that all matters relating to the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the legislative, judicial and executive authorities were to be decided by the Supreme Court. The resolutions of the Senator from Vermont reminded him [Mr. Morgan] of an inverted pyramid. They had no meaning in them; nothing but vague generality, unless viley had a covered political purpose. They declared "that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every State in the Union." It was a little remarkable that the Senator from Vermont was to visit upon States penalities which Congress had he most party that the Constitution in overy State in the Union." It was a little remarkable that the Senator from Vermont? No; he was never guilty of a lapase. When he left out the District and Territories and he District and Territories which dongress had he more swer to prescribe than he [Mr. Morgan] had to interfere with the domestic affairs of that Senator. Was the omission of the District and Territories were subject to the amendments.

COMMON EXTREMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The

ground?
Mr. ROLLINS, (rep.) of N. H., in reply to Mr. Morgan's remarks about New Hampshire, said all the people of that State could hold office and vote, too.
Mr. Mongan inquired how long such had been the

ever been deprived of the right to vote in the State of New Hampshire.

DUXY OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Mr. Mongan then resumed his argument, and referred to the part of Mr. Edmunds' resolutions declaring it the duty of the Executive Department of the government to faithfully and with diligence carry all laws to enforce the amendments into effect, &c. He argued that the Executive was simply the right hand of the Judiciary to enforce its decrees. But the Senator from Vermonit mean to leave out of his resolutions any reference to the Judiciary? When he came to reply would he deny that he ignored the rights and powers of the Judiciary?

Mr. Edmunds said lest he should forget it he would deny it how.

he came to reply would he deny that he ignored the rights and powers of the Judiciary?

Mr. Edmunder said lest he should forget it he would deay it now.

Mr. Momoan said, with great respect to the Senator from Vermont he would suggest some improvement in the language of his resolution. If the Senator meant that the President of the United States had the right to use the army of the United States when no court required its use—if he meant to give to the Executive Department authority to go by other agencies than those prescribed by civil law—then the Senator and himself differed as to the constitutional powers of the Executive.

Mr. Momoan then spoke of the reverence which the American people had for its Judiciary. There was no other one thing that they looked upon with that feeling of attachment that they felt for the power of protection of their Judiciary, and no man would win his way who commenced by discarding the supreme cribunal of the land. The resolutions of the Senator from Vermont were to repeal the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He (Mr. Morgan) would stand by the tribunal which had the right to sit in judgment upon all questions arising between the government and the people. Before the Senator (Mr. Edmunds) could get at nim to crush him he must override the decisions of the Supreme Court, behind which he (Mr. Morgan) took shelter. The Senator from Vermont was like the man found by our Saviour wandering among the tombs—though sane he seemed to be possessed of some spirit which would cry cas, "We know thee who thou art." The Senator (Mr. Edmunds), like that man among he tombs, when he met the Supreme Court of the United States cried out, "We know thee who thou art. Why hast thou come to torment us before the time?"

Mr. Edmunds—There is another passage of Scripture which applies better.

Mr. Momoan—Let me hear it,

Mr. Edmunds—There is another passage of Scripture which applies better.

Amy Momoan—Let me hear it,

Mr. Edmunds—The hear in the executive session, which was agreed to,

mend it.

The Senate theu, at fifteen minutes to five, adourned until to-morrow.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1879. Major A. H. Nickerson, assistant adjutant general, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and ordered to report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office Assistant Surgeon U. S. Tremaine his been ordered to this city to give certain information to the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tallapoosa, from Norfolk, which has been for several days icebound in the river below, arrived at the navy yard here to-day.

FUNERAL OF DR. LINDERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1879. The fuperal of Dr. Linderman took place to-day Secretary Sherman and all prominent Treasury ficials were present. Comptroller Kuox and Mr.

BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. L., Jan. 30, 1879. The United States Lighthouse steamer Cactus left here this morning for Block Island, having on board General G. K. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps, and General Duane and Colonel J. C. Fremont, of the Lighthouse Board. General Warren formally turned over the Basin, recently completed at that place, to the Lighthouse Department.

THE MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAMS.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE CIPHER DESPATCHES EXPLAINS HOW THEY CAME INTO HIS POSSE SION-WHAT ME. TILDEN SAID CONCERNING

lay, at a quarter before twelve A. M., Mr. Whitela Reid, of the New York Tribune, was sworn and examined with reference to the telegrams appearing in that journal under the caption of "Cipher De-Mr. Hiscock, of the Potter Committee. He displayed two serap books, with the remark, "Here are two volumes of despatches received by me." (Laughter. The first volume contains copies of Florida de spatches, with an appendix of miscellaneous; volum

the telegrams were deciphered he published editorials on the subject with a view to inducing some one to come forward with a key to the cipher, but that failing the copies were attacked seriously. Messrs, Hassard and Grosvenor did the entire work of translation. Professor Holden, however, aided in some immaterial way.

Mr. Hiscock inquired if there had ever been any complaint from the parties to whom the telegrams were attributed.

In reply Mr. Reid stated that with one exception, that of Mr. Marble, there had been no direct complaints, and in that case Mr. Marble was pertectly

were attributed.

In reply Mr. Reid stated that with one exception, that of Mr. Marbie, there had been no direct complaints, and in that case Mr. Marbie was pertectly justified, as he was not the author of the telegram attributed to him in the publication. Continuing, Mr. Reid said the first of the Oregon despatches were not deciphered and published in the Tribune, but in some other paper. An Associated Frees despatch crew attention to the fact that the cipher used was an old mining cipher, and was taken from the Household Dictionary. The Tribune experts then procured this dictionary and the cipher was plain.

A recess was then taken until two o'clock.

During his examination Mr. Whitelaw Reid testified that he had received two packages of despatches anonymously, and as they seemed to refer to the same matter they had been arranged in chronological order, so that he was now unable to recognize which of them were received from General Brady; he never knew Mr. Brady or Mr. Eugene Hale in connection with the transaction.

THE CREDIT OF TRANSLATING.

knew Mr. Bredy or Mr. Engene Hale in connection with the transaction.

The Chairman ssked as a matter of curiosity whether out of the experts employed in the Tribune translations Mr. Hassard really deserved the greatest credit.

Mr. Reid replied that he had no wish to say so. Both Mr. Hassard and Colonel Grosvenor did exceedingly good work, but Mr. Hassard was the first to take up the deciphering and accomplished the greater part of it. Those gentlemen received a little aid from Professor Holden, of the Naval Observatory, but no single translation had been forwarded by him until the same despatch had been translated by the others. Mr. Holden telegraphed the name of the dictionary in which the key would be found, but the other experts had already arrived at the same conclusion. In all cases he gave very little material aid beyond the fact that his having made the same interpretation of certain despatches as the other experts was an additional proof that they were on the right track. Mr. Holden was particularly anxious that his name should not be brought forward in connection with the deciphering, and this arrangement was strictly carried out.

Mr. Reid met Governor Tilden about the time when

the deciphering, and this arrangement was strictly carried out.

WHAT MR. THLDEN SAID.

Mr. Reid met Governor Tilden about the time when the publication of the despatches was commenced, and told him they were bothered by these ciphers, and he ought to give them the key. Mr. Tilden replied in some jocular way, and subsequently, in an interview at Saratoga, said he did not know anything about the ciphers, and did not believe any had been delivered at his house. Mr. Reid understood him to mean that he did not even read the telegrams that were then being published in the Tribune.

TOO MANY SPECTATORS.

In the recess the committee had a conversation with respect to the crowded state of the committee room and to guard against it in future it was determined to weed out the crowd of reporters and only allow seats to those who had their names entered upon the reporters' book in the gallery. It was determined to hold an executive session in the afternoon, but a struggio in the House as to the order of business took the members' attention and Mr. Potter was unable to obtain a quorum. The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Judge Southwood will be called.

KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1879. A Topeka, Kan., despatch says one ballot was taker o-day for United States Senator, of which Ingalle got 72, Anthony 25, Simpson 17, Phillips 13, Mitchell 18, Goodin 17, Campbell 1, Horton 2, Pomeroy 3, one member being absent. It was the almost unanimous belief that Ingalls will receive 100 votes to-morrow.

LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The democratic caucus to-night nominated B. F. Jonas to succeed Senator Eustis in the United States

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30, 1879. Among the bills introduced in the Senate at Madi-son to-day was one relating to the charges of rail-road, express and telegraph companies. The bill

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

SIX LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PERSON SERIOUSLY INJURED-HOUSES AND OTHER [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1879. A special despatch from Iuka, Miss., says that at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening the place was west and took a northeast course, striking the southeastern portion of the town, on a hill mostly occur

another his arm.

Four houses were blown down and one church. A
wagon was carried about a mile and embedded in the
ground. The tornado lasted but a few minutes and
its track was not over two hundred yards in width
It swept everything before it. Its course was toward
the Mississippi River, where it struck Newport,
badly damaging that town and breaking a child's
arm. Some of the timbers of the houses blown away
were found two miles distant.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 A. M. Indications.

For New England, partly cloudy weather and slight rise in temperature, with westerly to southerly winds and slight fall in barometer during the day, probably followed by threatening weather and ariable winds during the night.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy or clear weather, slight rise in temperature, falling barometer during the day, followed during the evening by increasing cloudiness and rain in the southern per-tions, with northeast to southeast winds. For the South Atlantic States, slowly rising tem-

creasing cloudiness and areas of rain. For the Gulf States east to south winds, rising areas of rain, with partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, threatening weather and rain, with falling barometer, sligh changes in temperature and variable winds, mostly For the lower lake region, slight rise in temp

ture, partly cloudy weather, south to west winds. shifting to north and east during the evening, with falling barometer and threatening weather.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississipp winds, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, with falling barometer in the southern portions, probably followed by rising barometer and colder weather. For the Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather and light rains north of San Francisco. The Ohio River will fall slowly. The Lower Missis

uppt will rise slightly. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway :-

1878. 1879. 1878. ... 22 24 3:39 P. M. 28
22 20 6 P. M. 25
23 25 9 P. M. 23
25 81 12 M. 24 1878. Average temperature for corresponding date last VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

CONFERENCE OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND BONDHOLDERS-NO SATISFACTORY RESULT YET

RICHMOND, Jan. 30, 1879. The committees of the two houses of the Legisla ture to whom was referred the duty of conferring with the creditors of the State, met this morning and Yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon them it was resolved that all the members of the Legisla-ture might be admitted. The conference was to be held in the Council Chamber of the City Corporation. When the time arrived was found impracticable to transect anything like serious business, and indeed some of the representaenter into the consideration of the business in such a crowd. It was then moved and adopted that a sub-

enter into the consideration of the business in such a crowd. It was then moved and adopted that a subcommittee of five from the House of Delegates and three from the Senate, together with the chairmen of the two committees, should be appointed, whose duty it should be to have a private conference with the creditors and ascertain their views upon the situation, the sub-committee to be appointed by the chairmen of the committee to the two houses. The sub-committee was appointed accordingly, and is composed from the House committee of a decided majority of readjusters, and from the Senate committee of about equal numbers of the readjusters, and of debt payers. This sub-committee will have to report to the Finance committees of the two houses. The wore separately, although they sit jointly.

Too MUCH TALK.

The weakness of Virginians for speechmaking is a great impediment to a business-like discussion of the subject under consideration. It is not to be disguised that there are many parties here who do not desire to see the question settled for the present, but who prefer to make one more canvass upon the issue of this much discussed debt. Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the probable result, but the weight of opinion seems to be flat some satisfactory solution will be arrived at. Messrs. McCulloch, Ward and Fry are eminently judicious and conservative in their views, and understand now thoroughly the condition of things in the State, and absent creditors may rest assured that whatever action they agree upon will be for the best interests of all concerned.

No DEFINITE RESULT.

The conference adjourned their sitting at eleven o'clock after a long session at the Exchange-Hotel. It resulted in nothing more than a general interchange of views, in which prominent readjusters pleaded the people to bear a further increase of taxation, and the bondholders' representatives listened, without advancing any proposition, but simply asking questions, which were invariably unsatisfactorily answered. There is a feeli

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House the following bills were introduced:-Fixing the salary of the Clerk of the Su preme Court at \$5,000. To annex Kearney township, in Hudson county, to Harrison, in said county. To repeal the District Court act so far as it affects the city of Trenton.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the visitors to the Agricultural College to advertise free scholarships in the counties where they become vacant.

Authorizing monumental associations to invest Authorizing monumental assets to the their tunds.

The bill allowing the bonding of the debt of the cities of Newark and Jersey City for the purchase of the Morris Canal for water works purposes, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until Monday night next.

JUDGE HAGNER. A DINNER IN HIS HONOR BY HIS MARYLAND

FRIENDS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

. Annapolis, Jan. 30, 1879. Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, tendered a farewell dinner to A. B. Hagner, who has recently been appointed Associate Judge in the United State at the Governor's Mansion. Mr. Hagner was received by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Comceived by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Com-modore Parker and others. Among those present were Chief Judge Bartol and Associate Judges Bowie, Brent, Miller, Alvey and Robinson, of the Court of Appeals; Judge William H. Tuck and Mr. Alexander Randall, of the Annapolis Bar; Attorney General Gwinn, of Maryland; Colonels S. H. Taylor and J. F. Lee, of the Governor's staff; Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, superintendent of the Naval Academy; Lieutenent McKenzie and officers of the Naval Academy, and others. Judge Hagner will leave for Washington to-morrow.

ILLICIT DISTILLER SENTENCED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

To-day, in the United States Court, Patrick Breslin vas sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison and to pay a fine of \$2,000, on conviction of having carried on an illicit distillery in New Brunswick, N. J. He said that he knew nothing advanced money to another man to conduct it. He was at one time a member of the Board of Superviswas at one time a member of the Board of Supervis-ors of Kings county, N. Y., and it is said he served in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. He was pain-fully surprised at the sentence, having expected only to pay the fine. His wife was present in court, and the parting between them as he was being taken to the State Prison was very affecting. Within half an hour from the time of the pronouncing of the sen-tence he was in convicts' garb. The sentence is con-sidered severe.

CONYNGHAM BAILED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 30, 1879. Thomas D. Conyngham, accused of forgery, in the sum of \$300,000 upon New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania banks, whose arrival in New York from Brazil on Wednesday was recorded in to-day's HERALD, came to this city this afternoon in company with Detective Golding, of New York, and his brother and H. W. Palmer, one of his attorneys. They were taken from the train at a street crossing just enter ing the city, and hastily driven to the Court House. where the President Judge, G. M. Harding, and Dis-trict Attorney Rice were awaiting them. The Presi-dent of Second National Bank of this city, having \$57,000 of Conyngham's paper in his possession, together with several directors, were present with their attorney, J. T. Lennahan. The prisoner, with his counsel, Messrs. Palmer and Woodward, of-fered ball in the sum of \$50,000, which was demurred to by the prosecution, and the security was increased to \$75,000, his mother, Mrs. R. A. Conyngham, and brother, W. L. Conyngham, signing the bond.

A PREACHER IN JAIL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD]. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1879. A despatch from Columbia, Tenn., says a Method

ist preacher named Knox was arrested near Sawell's Mills, four miles east from there, this morning, for an indecent assault upon Mrs. Lutze, of Lawrence been preaching at Waynesboro and in that vicinity for some time. Mrs. Lutze is a widowed daughter of a Mr. Rippey, and lived at the old Rippey stand on the Waynesboro road. Knox was taken to Lawrence to-day.

LEE WINS ARLINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 30, 1879. The argument in the Arlington case was concluded this afternoon, Judge Robertson closing for the plaintiff. The case was then given to the jury, who pere only out a few minutes when they gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the whole property in fee. Ejectments will now lie against Kaufman who is in possession of the cemetery, and Strong who has the rest of the property except the portion occupied by Maria Syphax, which is not in contro occupied by Maria Syphax, which is not in controversy. The defendants entered a motion for a new trial on the grounds—first, that the Court erred in overruling the objections made by defendant to the introduction of evidence; second, that the verdict is contrary to the evidence; third, that the Court erred in excluding evidence offered by defendant. The Court wished the bills of exception to be made up as soon as possible, and stated that it would be in Richmond in two weeks and then sign them. It was agreed, after consultation, that the bills should be arranged by Mesers. Beach and Willoughby, and sent to Richmond.

In the matter of instructions in this case the

to Richmond.

In the matter of instructions in this case the Court granted three for the plaintiff and thirteen out of twenty-four asked for by the defendant. FIENDISH CRUELTY.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1879. A despatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that a party of Mexican bandits recently robbed three we men and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and left them tied to trees to starve. When found buzzards were hovering around the victims. Three of the bandita sacaned. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

SUGGESTIONS BY MR. GEORGE H. PUTNAM FOR A TREATY WHICH WOULD SECURE THE BIGHTS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS AND THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

A lecture was delivered last evening by Mr. George H. Putnam, at No. 21 East Twenty-fourth street, on the subject of "International Copyright," before a numerous audience composed chiefly of pub lishers of this city. The point that Mr. Putnam urged was that there should be a treaty between this and foreign countries

lishers of this city. The point that Mr. Putnam urged was that there should be a treaty between this and foreign countries by which the rights of authors belonging to America should be protected in Europe and the rights of European authors be protected here. It is an old, old story, but Mr. Putnam, in the course of his lecture, gave life and interest to it once again. Among his hearers were Mr. Horace White, formerly of the Chicago Tribane; Dr. Iramens Prime, Chariton C. Lewis, Mr. Arnstrong and Mr. Carleton, publishers, and Captain John Codman, who presided as chairman. Mr. Putnam claimed that international copyright is practicable and that in the ten years past, when the last concerted measures were made, there was a decided change of opinion, not alone among the people but among the publishers.

PROTECTION CALER RESTRICTIONS.

The measure he suggested was that the copyright protection should be accorded to a foreign author provided that the title of his book be registered in this country simultaneously with its publication in England, that the book be published here within six months of its publication in England, and that the printing and binding of the book be done in this country, the privilege being accorded of importing stereotype plates and electros of illustrations, subject, of course, to the present tariff of duties; also that the book be published in this country by an American citizen, and these restrictions howould nave to last only for a term of ten years, by which time the English author would get into the habit of working through American publishers and of supplying his books in cheap editions suitable for our readers. All this must be very consoling to the British author. He will, doubtless, look upon Mr. Putnam as the greatest benefactor of his race. Mr. Putnam went on further to say that a proposition will doubtless be made in the course of the year by the British government for the appointment of an international commission for a fresh consideration of this subject, and our government of up

SOMERODY'S DAUGHTER

A NEW BORN BARE ABANDONED ON THE STREET AND ITS MOTHER DRIVEN AWAY IN A CAR-

Office late last night:—"At nine P. M. unknown woman delivered of a female child in front of No. 125 East Sixteenth street. She was carried off in a coach by two gentlemen and a lady. Child abandoned Brought here and sent to Bellevue."

At the hospital the little one was found last night and a favorable report was made of its health, but the mystery surrounding its appearance in the world the mystery surrounding its appearance in the world seems not susceptible of a very easy solution. The arrival of a carriage and the transportation of the mother to some unknown destination, while the child was left to die on the street, was certainly a remarkable occurrence, and an effort was made to get at the facts of the case. This seemed a matter of no little difficulty, as no two of the people who profess to know anything of the affair tell the same story. A negre woman who lives above a stable near the Westminster Hotel is said to have been the first to notify the officer on post of what had transpired. But she had suddenly become impressed with the necessity of keeping silence, and during the night she put herself out of the way of being interrogated. A male relative, in a sad-colored livery, with a face like Erebus, was visible in the place, but there was something absolutely Sphinx-like in the calmness with which he received a torrent of questions and the stolidity with which he disclaimed all knowledge of a mysterious carriage or a new born babe. Patrolman Schroff was the officer who had been encharged with the care of the block, and he had seemingly become affected with the mysterious mania of the inhabitants. That there was a coach and that its immates acted very remarkably he was willing to confess, but of the details of the occurrence he would say little. From what he officer has a clew to the identity of the new born child's mother and her associates and that he hopes to speedily locate them. It would seem that a little before he was summoned two women came along Sixteenth street and stopped on the stoop of No. 125, which is a short distance from the Westminster Hotel. A few minutes later a carriage drove up. One of the pair was helped into it by two men who alighted. She was feeble and had to be laid upon the cushions. The other woman got in after her. Then the men resumed their seats and the carriage rattled off to Union square at a lively pace. The curiosity of the negro woman brought her int seems not susceptible of a very easy solution.

A DESPERATE SNEAK THIEF.

The wife of Christian Bauchle, confectioner, occupying the first floor of the house No. 189 Newark avenue, Jersey City, at noon yesterday went to the kitchen, on the floor over the store, to prepare her husband's dinner. While she was in the room she heard a noise in the inner room, and opening the door, was confronted by a young man, who pointed a revolver at her head and commanded her to stand where she was and keep quiet. Mrs. Bauchle fied in terror back into the kitchen and began screaming for he into the kitchen and began screaming for her husband. Mr. Bauchle ran up stairs and the sneak thief, who was endeavoring to escape by the stairs, drew his revolver and Bauchle drew back. Meanwhile a crowd of people had gathered about the door, but the thief sprang among them, and, brandishing his revolver, threatened to shoot the first who tried to stop him. He ran up Newark avenue to Jersey avenue, thence to Second street to Coles, and then down Third to Jersey avenue. At this point seeing Bauchle close upon him the thief turned and fired, the shot taking effect in his pursuer's left knee. The man then continued to run backwards, and was crossing Jersey avenue when Jacob Stucke, driver of a wood wagen, ran up behind him and dealt him a blow in the head that knocked him down. The man then attempted to shoot Stucke, and the weapon being discharged, the ball just grazed the hand of Bauchle, who was about grabbing the revolver. Officer Goetz then came up and took the man to the Grove street police station followed by several hundred people, who had joined in the chase. At the police station the prisoner gave his name as George Bartell, aged twentyone, no home or occupation. On his person were found the revolver, a small Colt's six-barrelled, a small jimmy, some change and a pass to Blackwell's Island.

Fauchle's injuries were dressed and he walked between the statement of the statement of the walked between the statement of the walked the statement of the walked between the statement husband. Mr. Bauchle ran up stairs and the sneak Estand.

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BAD FOR THE DEPOSITORS.

The suit of John G. Lochrs against the directors of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank, to re cover \$148 which he had on deposit in the institu tion at the time of its suspension, was tried yester-day in the First District Civil Court, Jersey City, before Judge B. F. Randolph, Messra Gity, before Judge B. F. Randolph, Messra, Cloke and Furey appeared for the plaintiff, and Gilbert Collins, ex-Senator Abbett and G. M. Olmstead appeared for the directors. The case was a test one, upon which other suits brought by depositors were to stand or fall. The plaintiff claimed that as the charter of the bank required that there should be fifteen directors to organize, and as there were only fourteen directors, the bank was never organized, thus leaving the fourteen directors liable to civil suit. He further claimed that Mr. J. W. Donelan, the cashier, was liable because he had induced depositors to place money in the institution. Judge Randolph granted a non-suit without allowing the case to go to the jury, on the ground that the directors had properly organized and that Mr. Donelan could not refuse to take money offered, even if he knew of the bank's insolvency, until after the directors had officially reported the suspension of the institution.

TROUBLE FOR TALMAGE.

It is said that so incensed have some members of the Brooklyn Presbytery become over Rev. Dr. Tal-mage's style of preaching, his alleged departure made in the trial of William Gelson against the Brooklyn Tabernacie, that the matter will be freely discussed and some definite action taken by the Presbytery at its meeting to be held on Monday next. from dectrinal rules and the developments recently

SPINNERS ON STRIKE

A strike of the spinners occurred in the silk mill of Pelgram & Meyer, Paterson, N. J., yesterday morning, and was caused by the discharge of one of the hands.

A strike of some consequence occurred also at the silk mill of George Frost & Co., in Paterson, the spinners roing out on a demand for more wayne.